THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FORT SIMTER TO BE RE-ENFORCED.

VIEWS IN FAVOR OF IT.

A Peaceful Movement.

THE ATTACK LEFT TO THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 31, 1861. It is undoubtedly true that a decided pressure is brought to bear upon the Administration for the retention of Fort Sumter at all hazards. The resolution offered by Mr. Trumbull, before the adjournment of the Senate, reflects the feeling of the great majority of the members from the North-West, these efforts and others have produced some effect, and the idea of reenforcement is now entertained in quarters which have hitherto regarded it as wholly impracticable and

unworthy of consideration. The Cabinet have had several sittings upon the subject, and it is known that an energetic policy is strongly urged. The President necessarily reserves to himself the ultimate decision of this question, about which the Cabinet were, with one exception, unanimous two weeks ago. Different views have been recently presented, and not without leaving an impression favorable to the feasibility of introducing men and supplies. i Several leading naval officers express the belief that the batteries which guard the entrances to Charleston harbor might be run under steam without more then ordinary risk. They agree, however, that unless such an experiment could be successfully executed at night, the boats or tugs which might be used for this purpose would be exposed to the fire of Fort Moultrie, in an attempt to land the troops and supplies. That contingency must be regarded as nearly inseparable from the enterprise, and it almost neces sarily involves the commencement of actual war. for any movement looking toward that object would be certainly resisted.

This view is sustained by all the official information on the subject, and by the opinion of the agent sent to make a personal inspection for the satisfaction of the Administration.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1861. FORT PICKENS Notwithstanding the belligerent bulletins from

Fort Pickens, no apprehension is entertained in official circles of an attack by Gen. Bragg's force, unless precipitated by some act of rashness on the part of his subordinates. At the last accounts, the Brooklyn had gone temporarily to Key West, which may have interrupted or delayed the execution of the order to land the troops that have been on board for over two months; but, as has already been stated, there is no doubt about the order having been sent, and little about its being executed.

Jefferson Davis has ordered a large force to Pensacola, but probably with no more expectation of assailing it than Governor Pickens had of attacking Fort Sumter, which is invested by nearly 3,000 troops, and held by 70 men.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS-THE PRESI-DENT TEACHING A LESSON OF MANNERS.

A scene of exciting interest occurred at the White House yesterday, which has obtained publicity from the number of persons present, in which Mr. Lincoln campfied the Jacksonian element in his character to much advantage.

A delegation from California called to protest against the influence supposed to be exerted by Senator Baker in the appointments for that State. A paper was presented to the President, severely reflecting upon him and the motives which actuated his conduct. After hearing their statemeat and charges, Mr. Lincoln informed the delegation that he could not enter any such personal controversy. He said he had known Mr. Baker twenty-five years, and did not credit the asperstroyed the document and threw the scraps into the fire, with an admonition which reminded those present of some neglected proprieties.

The delegation withdrew, and do not propose

renewing the interview soon. THE EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

The combination to affect the \$8,000,000 loan canfavorably will not succeed, if the assurances received here from leading capitalists are reliable, Although the Secretary of the Treasury has discretionary power to reject unsatisfactory proposals, and to substitute Treasury Notes, he has no intention of exercising it, and no such necessity is anticipated. That authority will doubtless be held in reserve until all other proper means are exhausted. But it may be useful hereaiter, if speculators and jobbers combine to injure the public credit, when all the substantial interests should be concerned in sustaining it. Before Gep. Dix left the Treasury he obtained means enough to carry him through, and then left a large amount of unpaid warrants to be confronted by his successor. Hence the necessity of the loan now advertised, which will sustain the Government until the 1st of July, if the revenue approaches the reasonable estimate which has been formed at the Treasury.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

It is understood that Mr. Corwin's instructions will be completed to-morrow or next day. They have engaged attention for several days past, being the most urgent and immediately required in the present condition of our relalions, he must necessarily be allowed considerable discretion. The mission was tendered to him without any previous conference, and mainly because the President knew his fitness, and the attention he had bestowed upon our commercial intercourse with that country. No doubt is entertained of his success. The present Government in Mexico is already strongly prepossessed in his favor, and every facility will be promptly extended for placing us on most favorable foot

THE PATENT APPEAL BOARD. George Harding of Philadelphia has declined

the proffered place of one of the Appeal Board of Patents, for which he is peculiarly fitted by ex perience and ability. The salary does not offer sufficient inducement to a legal practioner in such

The supreme Court cannot be presiding adjourned this forenous on the sonounce-ment of the death of Judge Shaw.

filled until the next session of Congress. It is not improbable an effort will be made then to reorganize the present judicial districts. Three new States are now excluded altegether, and the district of Judge McLean has grown beyond his practical capacity.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Mr. Gibson of St. Louis has been invited by Mr. Bates to take the office of Assistant

Attorney-General, heretofore held by Mr. Calmont of Pennsylvania. He has accepted, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS WITHOUT PAY, Owing to an unfortunate omission or oversight, no appropriation was made for the pay of any of the officers of the three Territorial Governments organized last session. The Governors and other dignitaries must trust to the next Congress for compensation. They are supposed to favor an extra session.

VIRGINIA.

One of the leading delegates in the Virginia Convention writes here that the epponents of Secession have a clear majority of nearly 20 on any direct and positive test. Their real strength has not been exhibited on the former votes. The Convention has been carefully polled to ascertain the State of parties.

Te the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, March 30, 1851.

The Powhatan, now at New-York, and recently from Vera Cruz, has, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, been put out of commission; her officers detached, and her crew transferred to the receiving ship. The vessel will require extensive repairs before she can be sent to see again.

an be sent to sea again.

The court martial for the trial of Commodore Arm strong is progressing very slowly. They have been waiting for several days for Lieutenant Gilman, stationed at Fort Pickens. He is a very essential wit-ness, as the Government will be able to show by him that Commodore Armstrong failed to cooperate with the army for the protection of the Government prop-

the army for the protection of the Government property.

Erastus Poulson, whose appointment to the important post of Pension Agent of Pennsylvania, was predicted in this correspondence, to-day gave \$50,000 bonds to fuithfully execute the duties. He was appointed by Secretary Smith upon the special appeal of E. Joy Morris and Philip S. White, of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1861.

It is understood that the further consideration of Diplomatic and Consular appointments is to be deferred, to give time for the consideration of other matters by the President.

It is said that no uneasiness is felt by the Confederate States Commissioners either in regard to the

erate States Commissioners either in regard to the ort Pickens, and that they are satisfied on both points. While there is a great rush for office in the Interior While there is a great rush for office in the Interior as well as the other Departments, it is a noticeable fact that by the first of July the force will be reduced in the Interior and Census Bureaus to the extent of eighty or one hundred clerks, as the legal necessity for their further employment will cease to exist. Removals and appointments, of clerks, however, in the other branches of the public service continue, including four on Saturday in the Adjutant-General's office.

A strong impression prevails here that the Secretary

A strong impression prevails here that the Secretary of the Treasury will not accept bids for the proposed loan unless within a small fraction of the fair market

Virginia.

Nonrolk, March 31, 1861, A petition has been numerously signed instructing Mr. Blow, a delegate in the Convention from this city, to vote for immediate Secession.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Wash gton Point, resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates from Norfolk County to vote for immediate Secession. The meeting also appointed delegates to a Convention to be held on the 19th of April, at Suffolk, to nominate a Secession candidate for Congress in case Virginia should remain in the Union.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 30, 1361. In the Convention to-day Mr. Wise offered a series of amendments as a substitute to the majority report, which were referred and ordered to be printed, but were not ready. It is believed that they embrace the propositions of his minority report.

Some entertain the opinion that the Convention will djourn in about two weeks from this time.

The agricultural portion of the Convention are geting anxious to return home. RICHMOND, March 31, 1861.

The House was in session all night, considering the joint resolutions relative to the movement of troops and arms within the Commonwealth growing out of the proposed transfer of guns from the Bellona

Various amendment were prepared and rejected amid an exciting debate.

The Senate's amendments were finally passed, modified by authorizing the Governor to call out the public guard to arrest the contemplated removal, and directing him to employ the needful force to resist any attempt to remove the same beyond the reach and con

A renconfre occurred yesterday at the Ballard House, Hugh C. Gallagher, the contractor at the Rip Raps. fired at Joseph Segar, a member of the Legislature. The ball passed through his coat, and Seg2 was unharmed. Gallagher to-day accidentally shot himself. and is expected to die.

THE CONVENTION. THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The Virginia State Convention reasembled to-day.

Mr. Flournoy made a speech in favor of presenting
the ultimatum of Virginia. He was opposed to a
Border State Conference.

Mesers, James and Barbour made speeches in favor
of Secondary.

Mr. Goggin urged the plan of "withdrawing and reconstructing" set forth in his report.

The Convention, by a vote of 64 to 38, adopted a
resolution to terminate the debate in the Committee of
the Whole on Thursday next, when the Committee will
proceed to vote on the various propositions that have
been presented kiving brief time for explanations and
amendments. Hereafter no member, in Committee,
will be allowed to speak more than once on the same

Adjourned till Monday

From Charleston.

The members of the Convention visited the fortifi-cations in the harbor to-day, in the steamers Carolina and General Clinch. The batteries played with great

Gov. Pickers was not in the company, being en-Gov. Precent was not in the company congregated in more important efficial business.

Great anxiety is felt as to the Administration's course about Fort Sunter. If nothing is done soon, the fort will be attacked and captured. The sentiment of the people is entirely in favor of action. The Governor's communication has not yet been acted on. Col. Lamon's return is hourly expected.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMBITON, C. W., Saturday, March 30, 1861.
The Great Western Failway traffic for the week ending yesterday was \$50,800—an increase of \$1,500 over the corresponding week of last year.

Illinois Banks.

Carcaco, Ill., Saturday, March 30, 1861.
The banks of this city on Monday, April 1, will throw out the notes of the following thirty-two Illinois banks: Albion, Benton, Carmel, Chester, Federal Union, Quincy, Republic, Belvidere, Cansh, Citizens', Commercial of New-Haven, Continental, Corn-Planters', Farmers' Bank of New-Canton, Frontier, Grand Prairie, Illinois State, Lancaster, Merchants' Illinois, Farmers' Bunk of New-Canton, Frontier, Grand Prairie, Illinois State, Lancaster, Merchants and Drovers', Mississippi River, New Market, Pannet, Pranie State, Railroad, Shawnese, Union, Pike County, Edgar County, Morgan County, Southern Illinois, Those banks have a circulation of about \$3,500,000, based upon Missouri, Tennessee, and Louisiana stocks. The present market rate of the securities of the notes is \$5 to 90 conts on the dollar.

Presentation to Collector Whitney. Bosros, Saturday, March 30, 1861.
Collector Whitney, who retires on Monday, was to-day presented with a service of silver plate, costing six hundred dollars, by the employees of the Custom-House. Mr. Goodrich, who assumes the office on Mon-

day, has appointed E. W. B. Canning of Stockbridge Departy-Collector. The United States District Court, Judge Clifford

Rhode Island to Join the Confederacy

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY

NEW-YORK TO BE CAUSHED.

Newport to be the Commercial Metropolis.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, March 31, 1861. Newport is again to become the commercial rival of New-York. If Sprague is elected Governor of Rhode Island that plucky little State will at once abandon the old hulk of the Union, offering at once a commercial depot and a Sunmer residence for Southerners. The estimated value of the traffic thus diverted from New-York may be set down at \$50,000,000 annually, so long as the latter remains in the Union.

Fort Pickens will soon be reduced to the same condition as Fort Sumter.

Glorious accounts come from all parts of the new Confederation. G. N. S.

Mississippi State Convention. Jackson, Miss., Saturday, March 30, 1861. The State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 78 to 7.

From Beston.

Boston, Saturday, March 39, 1861.

Lemuel Shaw, late Chief Justice of Massuchusetts, died this morning at his residence, Mount Vernon street. He fell dead while conversing and being in the act of dressing himself in his room. He has lately been in feeble health.

The Seater and August 1998.

been in feeble health.

The Senate yesterday after ten hours' debate, passed to its first reading the bill allowing the Old Colony and Fall River Railroads to extend the road to the

and rall River Kairroads to extend the fold to the State line, in order to establish a railroad connection with Newport. The vote was 16 to 12.

The British ship W. Hammond, from New-Orleans for Cork, was abandoned on the 16th inst., in lat. 35°, lon. 65°. The crew, twenty-four in number, were taken off by the Dutch brig Sirene, which has arrived

From Denver City.
FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, March 28, 1861.
The Western Stage with mails and passengers, and and Hinchly's Express for Omaha passed here at

DESVER, Monday, March 25, 1861. DENVER, Monday, March 25, 1891.

The daily yield of gold in the mines is very rapidly increasing. The mills are nearly all getting to work, many of them with the new gold-saving process. The population on the Blue Rim slope has doubled in the last month. That district will be a great theater of gold mining operations. The rond over the snowy range between the south and middle forks is open for pack animals but not for wagons. Emigrants from the States are beginning to arrive. The weather is very

Lake Navigation.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, March 30, 1861. The screw steamer Olien, of the New-York and Er Railroad line, arrived here this morning from Dunkirk.
All the steamers of this line will now run regularly for

NEW RAILROAD TIME TABLES. The Railway Convention held at Cleveland last week, adopted the following time tables for the Summer of 1861. It goes into effect on the 15th of April:

GOING WEST. GOING WEST.

TRAINS WEST PROW NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York. 7:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 5:00 p. m.
Leave Albany. 12:20 a. m. 5:00 p. m. 11:15 p. m.
Arrive at Hudiol. 10:30 p. m. 5:20 a. m. 10:00 a. m.
Leave Buffalo. 10:10 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 10:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cleveland. 5:30 a. m. 5:20 p. m.
Leave Cleveland. 6:00 a. m. 5:20 p. m.
Arrive at Tolodo. 10:20 a. m. 10:15 p. m.
Leave Cleveland. 10:20 a. m. 10:15 p. m.
Arrive at Tolodo. 10:25 a. m. 10:25 p. m.
Arrive at Chicago. 10:25 a. m. 10:25 p. m.
Arrive at Chicago. 10:25 a. m. 10:25 p. m.
Arrive at Chicago. 10:25 a. m. 5:00 a. m. 6:00 a. m. CANADA SHOUR.

Leave Suspension Bridge ... 10:40 p. m. 5:45 z. m. 10:30 s. m.

	Leave Suspension Brange 10:40 p. m.	34 1 dets. Ser. 180-	Totale of Wes
	Leave Detroit 7:50 a. m.	4:15 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
	Arrive at Chicago 8c00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.	8:00 a. in-
	SOUTH PLON CLEVEL		
1	Leave Cleveland 6:10 s. m.	2:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
	Arrive at Columbus	9:00 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
	Arrive at Columbia.	to take for men	6:60 a. m.
ł	Arrive at Indianapolis 6:30 p. m.		5:00 a. m.
ı	Arrive at Cincinnati 3:30 p. m.		
1	Leave Cincinnati 4:50 p. m.		5:20 p. m.
ł	Arriva at Odin 5:10 a. m.		5:10 p. m.
1	Arrive at St. Louis 7:50 a. in.		7:50 p. m.
1	SOUTH FROM INDIANA	POLIA:	
1	Leave Indianapolis 6:30 p. m.		6:30 a. m.
٩	Leave Louisville		12:00 m
	Leave Nashville 9:30 a. m.		9:00 p. m.
4	Leave Clarksville 9:00 a. m.		9:50 p. m.
1	Leave Humboldt 4:30 p. m.		4:30 a. III.
	Arrive at Memphia 9:00 p. m.		9:30 a. m.
	Leave Nashville 6:00 a. m.		6:30 p. m.
	Arive at Memphia 9:00 p. m.		9:30 a. DL
	SOUTH FROM CHICA	40.	
4	Leave Chicago 6:40 p. m.		6:40 a. m.
ı	Andre et Odle 5:10 a. m.		5:10 p. m
3	Arrive at Cairo		10:40 p. m.
4	Arrive at Calro		12:45 a. Di.
١	Arrive at Columbus, Ky 12:45 p. m.		5:15 s. m.
3	Arrive at Jackson, Tenn 5:15 p. m.		7:15 p. m.
			6:15 a. m.
Ц	Arrive at New Orleans 6:15 p. m.	201	W1 217 311 3031
1		uo.	0.00 m m
	Leave Chicago 9:30 p. m.		9:30 a. m.
	Arrive at Prairie du Chien 1.10:30 a. III.		7:30 p. zii.
	Arrive at St. Paul		5:30 p. u.
1	GOING EAST.		
1			
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1	Leave Canton, Miss 5:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.	
1	Leave Jackson, Tennisser, 7:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.	
	Leave Columbus, Av	12:45 s. m.	
	Leave Cairo 4:00 p. m.	4:00 s. m-	
	Leave Odin	9:40 a. m.	
	Arrive at Chicago 8:50 a. m.	8:50 p. nt.	
	EAST FROM NEMP	11%.	
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	Leave Humbolt	8:45 p. m.	5:45 a- 10.
	Teave Made ville	5:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
i	Tente Carried 5-60 a.m.	4:00 p. m.	
	LAND PRESERVICE	1:30 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
	- -	2:30 p. m.	12:20 a. m.
	Leave Jeffersonville		5 20 a. tii-
	Avrive at Indianapolis	8:00 p. m.	0 al & Hi-
	4 Africa estate 4-100 ft. 10	5:00 a m.	
á	A color at Machaille H:00 s. III.	7:00 p. m.	
j	EAST PROPERTY AND	18.	4.00 m
	Toron Or Carde	7:00 a. m.	4:30 p. m.

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Leave Odia 9,46 p. m.	9:40 a. m.	
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Leave Humbolt	5:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Leave Humbolt	4:00 p. m.	
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Leave Odin	9:46 a. Bi.	6;00 a. m.
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Leave Cificinnell Bicc a. m.	10:29 p. na.	5:30 a. m.
Leave Indianapolis	5:00 p. m.	
Lugra Columbus 0:15 p.m.	3:20 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cleveland Bill D. Bt.	9:20 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
EAST PROTE CHICA	10.	
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. in.	8:00 p w.	5:00 s. m.
Leave Toledo 5:00 p. m.	5:30 n. m.	
Arrive at Cieveland 9:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.	
Leave Cleveland 9:20 p. m.	10':00 s. ttt.	4:30 p. ns.
Arrive at Buffaio 4:20 a. m.	5:25 p. m.	10:25 P. B.
CANADA RHORE.		
Arrive at Detroit 6:30p. in.	7:15 g. m.	
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Leave Suspension Bridge 4:45 a. m.	3:45 p. m.	
Arrive at Albery 3:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
Arrive at New York 9:30 p. m.	10:30 e. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive at Boston	2:20 p m.	4:40 p. m.
Airive at Doston		and Contilled States
Cincinnati was chosen as the ne		
Boston and Indianapolis being pr	opeeed an	d rejected.
Descon and Manual-learn was be	A	be like of

October, at 9 a. m. FIRES -About 41 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire

The Convention adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th of

Fours.—About 4) o clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the frame tenement-house No. 116 West Fifty-third street, in consequence of the carelessness of children in playing with matches. Damage about \$25. The building is owned by Thomas Martine.

Last evening Evween 7 and 8 o'clock a fire broke out in the basement of the building No. 74 Roosevelt street, occupied by Levi Resemblatt, as a dwelling. street, occupied by Levi Resemblatt, as a dwelling. Resemblatt was just about retiring, when he accidentally upset his third lamp upon the bed, and in a moment or two thereafter the plage was in a blaze. Damage to furniture about \$100. Lazarus Levi, glass-dealer, occupied the first floor, and sustained damage to the amount of \$150; insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

The upper part of the house was rented out in fur-The apper part of the house was rented out in furnished rooms, and the furniture of John Johnson, the proprietor, was considerably damaged by water. Insured for \$500 in the Citizens Insurance Company. The bulling owned by Mr. Tice was damaged to the amount of \$50. Insured.

There were several other alarms of tire yesterday, but they proved to be false.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.—Officer Doran, of the Third Ward on Sanuday might artested a young man camed

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.—Ulliver Dorish, of e Third Ward, on Saturday might arrested a young man named march Heory, who is charged with having attempted to not the mited States mult. Heavy and a companion were conserved forting about the Rudsch River Railroad Depot at Chambers wet, granemity assuits, the average of the region which is do-

Kelly on the lemon ing morning, was commissioner.

Internation before a United States Commissioner.

BURGLAN CAPTURED WITH HIS PLUNDER,—Detective Keefe yesterday morning arrested a German named John Bender is the get of leaving the store of Potama & Co., No. 37. Broadway. The fellow had in his possession several hundred dollars, worth of valuable laces, which he had selected from the stock. He acknowledged that he had concealed himself in the store on Saturday. He was locked up at Poince Headquarters.

SAMUEL WILKESON TO THURLOW

THURL OW WEED-Sir: I find the following in your Albany Evening Journal of the 28th of March:

"Mr. Wilkeson says Just 'I fully paid you both principal and interest, for the purchase a high I made of you.' This is assen-TION. Now for the FACTS. It's paid us, as was before stated, in Notes. These Notes were subrequently exchanged, at his request, for unproductive real estate in Buffalo, which real estate was reconveyed to him when he withdrew from The Journal. With the same solemnity, therefore, that Mr. Wikeson conveyed by 'warranty deed one half of an entire block' to us, delivering such deed into our 'own hands,' that 'warranty deed' was eturned to his 'own hands.' Not a dollar, or a dime, or a cent, was ever received, either of principal or interest, on his notes, or from his real estate, in consideration of the use and employment of our property for two TRANS AND FIVE MONTHS.

"We leave others to characterize this transaction. We will not trust ourself to reply to the assertion that we were 'fully paid, principal and interest, for our property, or that in accepting his land and notes, both of which never returned to him. We were paid; and that this, as 'every lawyer in the State knows, was full payment."

"This mode of payment is worthy of Micawher, a financier, as we supposed, without model or rival; and we confess so mortification that one should have 'turned up' in the person of a

rmer associate and friend.
"In conclusion, Mr. Wilkeson, during the two years and five months that he had possession of our interest in The Journal establishment, drew from it, in profits, \$2,533 90. And then, felling, at least in health, we received back our property, depreclated in value, returning Mr. Wilkeson his unproductive land, and his promises to pay, without having received, in return, anything but Mr. W.'s open, vindictive, and pervistent hostility. It cost, therefore, a fraction less than \$10,000 to make Mr. Wilkeson our enemy."

Mr. Weed, let me quickly dispose of the personalities with which you pursue me. Your admission confirms my statement that " I paid you fully both principal and interest for the purchase which I made of you." What, then, remains of the case which you seek to make against me? Nothing, save a complaint that, in buying ack into The Journal, you made a bad bargain. Whether \$9,553 80 was too much or too little compensation to me for two years and five months' labor upon the paper, is not material to the point. You owned unproductive real estate in Buffalo. I owned a productive interest in The Journal. Upon terms proposed by yourself, we exchanged these properties. I think, Mr. Weed, that, upon reflection, you will conclude not to use your paper in complaining of any of the bargains you made in 1858. If you continue to do so, it will be easy for me to show that the trade for which you would direct upon me the public disfavor, was a highly advantageous one for you. But I pray you. Sir. let us have done with these personal matters, which do not interest the public, and address ourselves to concerns of moment, which do greatly interest the public.

The artist Dickens, who painted the picture of Micawber, which you so delight to exhibit in your controversice as the likeness of your adversaries, painted a companion-piece to it, which I have seen you regard with a magnetized interest. Look upon it again, Sir:

"The merry old gentleman, placing a snuf box in one pocket of his trowsers, a note-case in the other, and a watch in his waist-cost pecket, with a guard-chain remud his neet, and sticking a mock diamond pin in his shirt, buttoned his cost right round him, and, putting his spectacle case and handkerchief in the pockets, trotted up and down the room with a stok in initiation of the manner in which old gentlemen walk about the streats every heur in the day. Sometimes he stopped at the fire-place, and sometimes at the door making belief that he was staring with all his might into shop windows. At such times, he would look constantly round him for fear of thieves, and keep slapping all his pockets in turn, to see that he had not lost anything in such a very finny and natural meaner, that Oliver laughed till the tears an down his face. All this time, the twee boys followed him classly about, getting out of his shaft so nimbly every time he turned round, that it was impossible to follow their motions. At last the Dodger tred upon his tosa, or ran upon his boot accidentally, while Charley Bates stumbled up against him behind; and in that one mament they took from him, with the most extraordinary rapidity, small boz, note case, watch, grand chain, whirt yin, pocket-handkerchief—even the spectacle case. If the old gentleman feir a band in any one of his pockets, he cried out where it was, and then the game began all over again.

"Yee, Sir, said Oliver." Yee, Sir, said Oliver. with a magnetized interest. Look upon it again, Sir

handkerchief mangang stopping short stopping short without my feeling it, as you saw Yee, Sir, said Oliver. See if you can take it out without my feeling it, as you saw them do when we were at play this morning.

"Oliver held up the bottom of the pocket with one hand, as he had seen the Dodger do, and draw the handkerchief lightly out of it with the other.

had seen the treager to, at the Jew.

"Lett gone? said the Jew.

"Here it is, Sir," said Oliver, showing it in his hand.

"You are a clever boy, my dear," mid the playful old gentleman, patting Oliver on the head approvingly. "I never saw a sharper lad. Here's a shilling for you. If you go on in this way you will be the greatest man of the time."

[Oliver Twist, Chapter IX.

Mr. Weed, the Republican Party of the State of New-York has its Fagin. The thieves who glide through the lobbies of the Legislature at Albany respect the genius of their tutor, and acknowledge power. Cadmus gave the world letters. will be the distinction of the Albany Fagin that he gave America the " Lobby." bands that now boldly grasp a Railroad grant, and jerk a privilege out of a city's charter, were trained in pick the pockets of widows petition Legislature to suffer their foreign-born infants to be the heirs of their mothers' estate- to take watch and snuffbox from a gentleman while asking for permission to straighten a crocked highway through his own landto strip shirt-pin, spectacle-case, and handkerchief from a sensitive man begging the Legislature to let him change a name of baptism that exposed him to ridicule.

"Do you see anything good hanging out, my dear?" Yes, Sir. There is the Receiver of the Lake Erie and Jersey City Railroad, wot is gone up, as wants something to fasilertate his paying its just debts,"

" See if you can get five hundred out of him. Do

as you saw me do." A bill of exchange for that amount, openly collected

through an Albany bank, may yet serve in the political history of New-York to attest the helplessness of a suitor to the Legislature of the Empire State, and the audacity and scoundrelism of the thieves who have been educated to control its action. Tis sulpable idlein se to look into shop-windows, properly punished ! the loss of a snuff-box. To stand at a book-stall read ing in a queer old volume, is a waste of time, of pernicious example. The Saffron-Hill Fagin may have been, after all, but the instrument of retributive justice. But the Albany Fagin has taught his corps of Artful Dodgers that to organize a Company to supply a city with pure water is a crime, to be punished with stealing the Company's stock and clutching at half of the profits of the contract for doing the work. He has impressed his Charley Bateses with a sense of the heisousness of bridging violent streams, of reclaiming mursh lands, of constructing railroads, chartering universities, fostering the revenues of the public works, smending municipal charters, cheapening ferriage, and onfirming rights technically defective-and has hade hem gauge their punishment of these who approach he Legislature with criminal intent in these regards, by the amount of money they have got. He invented, and has perfected, the strange business of taxing legislation is a representative Democracy. He taught how to circumvalinie the Senate and Ascembly chambers with a thick corden of thieves, which, like the Octroi system of Paris, serves to catch every dutiable commodity that goes in and comes out. What time basiness is bile at the Parte de Grave, and other inlets to this legislative barrier, the Father of the Lobby, in sportive spacity, blocks the legislative machine upon a selected aw-maker, as a rogue would drop a cube of iron into the cog-wheels of a power-press. The cube is bought out-not taken out. With a genius for revenue-anance which would have abashed Colbert and confounded Necker, he taught to compel the speedy flocking through the Porte de Grasse of dutiable interests by menacing them with heetile legislation. To introduce a bill to exclude foreign insurance companies from business in this State—to aim a grab law at the unclaimed depos-its in the saving tanks—to give notice of a bill to upset a charity or an artistic trust, and to spill their commissioners out into the snow-octron! octron how the menuced dupes from all parts of the State rumble to the barriers in their laden carts, and breathlessly pay the dues demanded of them, and cause an embarrassment of riches which retributively lead to Wall-street and the stock-gambling devil. There is hissing dialogue about Compromise and the sale of the

fasten upon you forever and ever a heavy responsibility for the birth and existence of the Albany Lobby.

Sir, you will agree with me that the corruption of the Legislation of an Empire is a very awful thing to consider. It is a horror, to be classed with the doctrinal Fall of Man and the ruin of a race. We know of no wickedness within buman ability at all to be compared with it. We know of no mischief that can measure with it. We know no sorrow such as the spectacle of it will kindle in the soul of a large and true man. Eminence of infamy !- yet in this case the inevitable result of one man's organization and of circumstances. The elder Van Buren and his copartners had reduced politics to a mechanical method, and produced from it exact mechanical results. Necessity, at the ripe time, brought the people of the State relief from the tyranny of the Old Regency, in the person of an unconcated type-setter, [I do not use these as words of reproach,] whose perception of the corruptibilities of human nature was intensified into an inspiration, and whose capacity for organizing the materials of a political party arose to genius. Neglect of his youth, and organic defect of logic, and want of mental readth (Nature's malicious compensation for her lavish dowry of cunning), disqualifying him from statesman-ship, and disabling him from a public and visible leadership like that of Hamilton and Seward, enabled him to give the undivided forces of a highly magnetic nature to his peculiar work. His equipment for this was complete-for it included a mystery and secretiveness that wine nor pession ever betrayed, and that never communicated to those most interested more than was profitable that they should know-and that exaggerated, through the imagination, the popular sense of his power. He laid the rails. The Whig party came into power. Then this man's mission was performed and he should have disappeared. For the Reform principles of the Whig Party, and its far-sdvanced pregancy with the great issue of Anti-Slavery, made vention-packing, wire-pulling, cancusing, ballot-boxstuffing, coalitions and bribery, wholly unnecessary. He, consequently, was wholly unnecessary. It was superfluous in him to stay. Worse-it was surpassingly mischievous. For political contact with gentlemen of education, family, and wealth, batched an impatience of his humble estate, and bred in him gradually an ambition for social distinction, and, necessarily, need of wealth. His extraordinary talents for combination and command, now encroached step by step upon the individual activities of his party, until at last he engrossed them. He contented himself at first with the obsequious bending of the power of the Legislature to the vanity and the interests of rich merchants, and with engineering through Conventions the nominations of distinguished or influential men to offices of honor and profit. Then, through the decent medium of a contract, he reached his hands into the Treasury of the State, and loaded himself with comparative riches. The tide of wealth in New-York rose higher and higher. While his luxury grew apace, and his artificial wants overgrew the limits of prudent life, by an inexorable law of God, the soul that trafficked in other souls and made merchandise of men's weaknesses and necessities, was itself sold to the horrible lies that political parties are but the avenues to office-that principles are but appartenances to parties-that social wrongs, social rights, public interests, reform, progress-all, are only parts of a great mechanism, out of which crafty and strong men make money. Distinctions of politics, as well as of morality, became confounded to him. He took his political adversaries into speculative copartnerships in both branches of the Legislative Lobby. The representatives of the two factions his party had warred with and overcome in this State, were his associates in a net-work of fraudulent railroad grants. Upon slave soil, he, a standard bearer of Anti-Slavery warfare, plotted with plantation oligarchs how to get the Federal Government to establish a useless naval station upon their common property. With the varied interests of corrupt land-grants, and schemes of railroads to the Pacific through cotton-growing regions, he cheerfully tangled and tied up his integrity, and

compromised Republicanism with the captains of that Slave Power whom the rank and file of his party must inevitably face in battle. Charged solemnly, as a political trustee, with the care of the Erie Canal and the fostering of the State's revenues, he repeatedly conspired with the managers of a rival and a hostile Transportation interest, to effect the sale of that is perial highway. For a price, he took the job of repealing the law which imposed tolls on Bail. roads carrying freight in competition the Canals, and successfully brought the People to the necessity of imposing upon themselves a grievous direct taxation. By frequent and heavy gambling purchases of the stock and the bonds of the New York Central Railroad, and the acceptance of a pension from its treasury, in the form of a commission upon passengers sent over its line from the Castle Garder Emigrant Depot, of which he was the manager, a his interest in the profits of its great printing patronage, he has for years kept himself disabled from perfortging his duty to his Party and the Public, in the controversies inevitable between the rival administraions of a State and a corporate channel of commerce. Disqualification complete and without remedy! His sense of the fitness of the officer to the office, never clear, became utterly lost. To thieves faro dealers, and and discredited rogues, defaulters, bankrupts, and drunkards, he has over and over again committed, through caucuses and conventions, the public property and interests. The men who follow him to State and National Conventions, and whom he takes in his train to Inangurations, to create by betting and clamor a public senti ment in favor of Cabinet appointments friendly to organized schemes upon the Treasury, are persons whose brutality and repulsiveness are a measure of the de gradation to which Dietatorship has brought the politics of the Empire State. The qualifications even for the Executive chair, which Clinton, Marcy and Seward honored, have ceased to be genius, statesmanship, and integrity. They have become money. The measure of men's claims to impostant offices, has for a long time been the measure of their serviceableness in promoting feverish schemes to make money. And the salvation of imperiled money was the impulse to the recent painful spectacle of the persistent endeavor to sell to the Siavery Propagandists, the tepublican-ism of this great State, in the flush of its victory and the pride of its power. Was I not justified, Mr. Weed, in saying to you last week, that the power you possess ought to be destroyed, and the office you have usurped ought to be abated ? Mr. Weed you have named \$10,000 as the cost of

making me your "enemy," as you seem determined to call me. I will put a vary small price upon my political friendship. It is, that to the extent of your bility, withdrawing your elf from all corrupt and corrupting combinations, and setting your foot firmly against the nefarious villanies of "the Lobby," you be faithful to Freedom, faithful to the People, and faithful to your Party. Yours, &c. SAM'L WILKESON

New-York, March 30, 1861.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SECOND WARD SUPERVISORS .- In the Second Ward, the Republican candidate for Supervisor, Mr. S. M. Roberts, is sure of an election, if the Republicane from the upper part of the Ward will come out in their full strength. At the last election, the Democratic vote was less than two-thirds of the whole, and it will now be very evenly split between two rival factions on Supervisor. Besides this, the influence of the Navy-Yard is all powerful here. Mr. Roberts is known to us as an original Republican, he having taken part in the formation of the Ropublican Association of this Ward. Let the Sands-street Republicans insure his election by a full vote.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY SNEAK THEVES .- On Friday HEAVY HORBERY BY DNEAK PROPERS.—OR FERMAN night the House of Mr. James Fitzperick in Division awenne, between Second and Third streets E. D., was outseed and robbed of \$30 in money, a gold waich worth \$100, and a quantity of jeweiry valued at \$50. The robbery was committed white of jeweiry valued at \$50. The robbery was committed white the family were in the basement at supper by amends interes, who entered the front door by means of alared-key. No glue to the perpetuators of the robbery was box a obtained. Republican party. Mr. Weed, the justly written history of the Politics of the State of New York, will

IMPORTANT ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

RETURN OF TINE DANIEL WEBSTER WITH U. A. TROOPS-SOLDINGS AND SAILORS TO BE LANDED FROM THE HOME PLEET-PROMO-TIONS IN THE ARMY-STORES AND PRO-VISIONS FOR FLORIDA.

The steamship Daniel Webster, chartered by the United States Government as a tell porary transport, arrived here on Saturday from Texas, bringing a por tion of the troops that recently constituted the garrison of the Military Department of that Stat's. She left Fort Taylor on the 25th, where she disembarked Major French's light battery of artillery, having previously touched at Fort Jefferson, which was recently turned over by Capt. Meiggs to Major Porter. The soldier put on board the Webster are as follows:

Company K, First Artillery, about.
Company M, First Artillery, about.
Company L, Second Artillery.
Company F. — Artillery.

The following from the Webster and Gen. Ruke ere left at Forts Taylor and Jefferson: Companies L, M, F, and K, about 240 men, leaving about 146 mea on board, who were sent to Fort Hamilton on Saturday evening, there being no quarters to spare at Fort Columbus. The Commanding Officer of the troops telegraphed his arrival to Gen. Scott, a few hours after reaching the city, having meantime reported himself to Major Holmes, through whom the instructions from the War Department as to the disposition of the soldiers will come. The officers are reported to have said (but they did not say so to our reporter) that the withdrawal of the Texan regiments was contemplated long before the surrender of Gen. Twizes, and that the de parture of the men has not been caused by that officer's conduct. The rumor relative to Gen. Houston being about to resist the State authorities seems to be news to the returned garrison, some of whom say that no orders from the War Department had been received by the officers still commanding forces, and that, consequently Gen. Houston's authority could not be recognized, or his orders obeyed by them. Official instructions are

The steamship General Rusk, another United States hartered transport, arrived at Key West on the 24th March at sundown, having also reenforced the garrison at Fort Jefferson. The United States steam guaboat Crusader anchored near the Tortugas on the 25th, after a pleasant passage from New-York. She was about to proceed on her station, off the coast, for the purpose of looking after slavers and acting as tender to the larger ships of the home fleet if required. We are enabled to state, authoritatively, that the following force of United States troops, sailors and marines on board the men-of-war under the command of Commodore Prendergast, are detailed to land at Fort Pickens at a signal from Lieut. Slemmer:

necessary to justify all military movements.

The following persons arrived as passengers in the

Daniel Webster: Mrs. O. L. Morris, child, and servant, 1st Artiflery.

Mes. O. L. Morris, child, and servant, lat Artillery.

Major F. J. Porter, Assistant Adjusant-General.

Surgeon A. N. McLaren, Medical Department.
Assistant Surgeon C. Setherland, Medical Department.
Capt. W. E. Johns, 3d Infantry, commanding Company C.
Capt. H. B. Ciltz, 3d Infantry, commanding Company E.
Lieut. J. McL. Ribat, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. J. McL. Ribat, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. J. McL. Ribat, 3d Infantry.
And the following officers in starge of the pops: Major W.
And the following officers in starge of the pops: Major W.
Lieut. S. E. Chaim, Lieut. J. W. Robinson, Lieut. H. W. Chaon, Lieut. B. W. M. Craham, Lieut. H. J. Leat. O. L. Morris, I at Artillery;
Lieut. S. F. Chaim, Lieut. J. W. Robinson, Lieut. H. W. Chaon, Lieut. St. St. Company and necessarine

It is to furnish the extra provisions and necessaries which this force and the present garrison of the Florida fouts, will require, that the United States storeship Release, now at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, has been ordered to repair to Pensacola. The Supply, which vessel has not been seized, as reported, is also filled with stores, coal, and wood, so that the fleet will have necessaries for six months when the Release delivers her cargo. It is thought she will be able to get away this evening or to-morrow morning from the Navy-Yard.

When the Webster sailed there were left at Fort Brown one company Third Artillery, Capt. Dawson commanding, and two companies of Second Cavalry. Capt. Sconeman commanding. The posts in the upper pure or Texas had generally been abandoned, and the roops were being concentrated on the sea coast. Col. Backus was at Fort Brown, and two companies Third Infantry, under Major Sibley, were expected soon. The Indians followed the march of the troops, and committed great havor among the people, killing some and running off their stock. Major Sibley chastised some of the savages. Great fear is felt all along the line of the Rio Grande, and indeed the whole frontier, of attack waiting the departure of the federal troops to recom nence operations on a larger scale than heretofore, and

which he was checked by the army of last year. The Daniel Webster passed the Star of the West about two hundred miles off Tortogas. The Daniel Webster has had a remarkably pleasant passage, and the troops on board are all in fine health. When they reached Key West they found the people very much excited, and apparently not inclined to furnish them with fresh water; but finding that the troops were determined to-take by force, if necessary, whatever supplies were needed, they complied with the request, hough with very ill grace. The troops which arrived here on Saturday in the Daniel Webster proceeded to Part Hamilton Saturday night, where they will remain

until further orders are received from headquarters. PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

PHOMOTIONS IN THE ANT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

WAE DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-CHEMAL'S OFFICE, I WASHINGTON, March 39, 1961.

J. The following promotions and appointments in the Adjustant-General's Department have been made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Sonate.

Lioutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Thomas, Austrant Adjutant-General, to be Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel, March 7,

ral, to be Adjutant-General, with the rank of Coionei, Marca 7, 551, viced-coper, resigned.
Frevet Mayor Edward D. Towensend, Assistant Adjutant-Georgi, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Liouvenst Colonei, March 7 1981, vice Thomas, promoted.
Brevet Capt. Don Carlos Buell, Assistant Adjutant-Georgi, to e Assistant Adjutant-Georgial with the Brevet rank of Major, 61, 1861, vice Dear, resigned.
Brevet Capt. Wm. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-Georgial, to e Assistant Adjutant-Georgial of the Capt. Wm. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant-Georgial of Assistant Adjutant-Georgi

APPOINTMENTAL

First Lieut. Theodore Taibet of the First Regiment of Artilery to be Assistant Adjulant General with the Brevet rank of
Captain, vice Bussel, regiment, to date from March 16, 1861.

First Lieut. Richard G. Drum of the Fourth Regiment of Artidillery to be Assistant Adjulant General with the Brevet rank of
Captain, vice Bussil, promoted, to date from March 16, 1861.

First Lieut. James B. Fry of the First Ragiment of Artillery, to
be Assistant Adjutant General with the Brevet rank of Captain,
vice Withers, resigned, to date from March 16, 1861.

First Lieut. George L. Hartsuif of the Second Regiment of Artitillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General with the Brevet rank
of Captain, vice Nichola, promoted, to date from March 22, 1939.

IL—The officers of Adjutant-General with the Brevet rank
signed to date selection of the Second Regiment are
Calcant I.

cued to duty as follows:

Approximate of the control of the contro al.

Brevet Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant Gr. aeral.

BEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward D. Townsond, Assistant Adjutant

Cincrib.

DEPARTMENT OF THE BAST.

Brevet Major William A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WARF.

Brevet Captain S. Williams, Ansistant Adjutant General.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MED. 100.

Brevet Captain Daluccy H. Manry, Assis and Adjutant General.

Derect Captain George L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant General.

Derect Captain Richard C. Derum, Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Major Don Carlos Buell, Assistant Adjutant General.

Derect Captain Richard C. Derum, Assistant Adjutant General.

Derect Captain Theodore Talber (, Assistant Adjutant General.

ON 188785" ON DUTY.

Brevet Captain Theodore Table . Assistant Adjutant-General.

SYLENDOS . INFIDED . LETT.

Brevet Major William W. Mr. (aks), Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brevet Major Fitz-John Po ther, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Hit.—Brevet Captains Tall . Job, Drum, and Hartanf will proceed
to join their respective star . Ins.
As soon as relieved Y. Brevet Major Buell, Brevet Major
Muckail will repair to the Headquarters of the Army, and report
in person to the Commanding General.
Brevet Major Side Jok will continue on duty with the troops in
Texas until ofter the ay shall have left that Department, when, as
soon as his service a can be dispensed with by the Colonel commanding, he way proceed to sen his proper station. By order,
LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant General,

THE FARE RAILROAD,-Trains will commence run ning f. om the new depot at Long Dock to-day. The com pany have several new ferry boats in course of co astruction, for the transportation of passengers and

No clos to the ! freight to and from the city. Lieutenned Middell, non or Vivil Meddell, tennetreally